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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/576,920	05/23/2000	Kazuhiro Okanoue	11605A	3444

23389 7590 12/05/2003

SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC
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EXAMINER

RYMAN, DANIEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2665

DATE MAILED: 12/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/576,920

Applicant(s)

OKANOUE ET AL.

Examiner

Daniel J. Ryman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 May 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7 and 9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 2,4-8 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 May 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4) because reference character "503" has been used to designate both an output and an ad hoc NW/NW address request message transmission means (see page 47 and Fig. 11). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
2. Figures 15 and 16 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.
3. The drawings are objected to because Fig. 15 has two "address 2" labels and no "address 1" labels (see page 2, lines 18-21). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered. The reference seen on page 1, lines 18-22 should be included in an IDS.

Specification

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 2, line 22 “DNS (Drain Name System)” should be “DNS (Domain Name System)”. On page 30, line 17 “random timer 254” should be “random timer 255” to match Fig. 2. On page 31, line 8 “numeral 0” should be “number 40” to match Fig. 3. On page 33, lines 23-25 “network, ... The” is not a complete sentence. The sentence found on page 38, lines 7-11 is not a complete sentence. The sentence found on page 38, lines 11-15 is not a complete sentence. On page 40, line 8 the typos in the reference citation should be corrected. On page 43, line 16 “11 represents” should be “111 represents”. On page 47, line 8 “numerals 500 and 40” should be “numerals 500 and 501”. On page 49, line 18 “transmission queue” should be “transmission queue 160”. On page 51, line 13 “131(198)” should be “198” and “134 (199)” should be “199”.

Appropriate correction is required.

6. 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in “full, clear, concise, and exact terms.” The specification is replete with terms which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose terms used in the specification are: on page 11, line 24 “ah hoc” should be “ad hoc”. On page 13, line 13 “a second witch” should be “a second switch”. On page 14, line 10 “ooposite” should be “opposite”.

Claim Objections

7. Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities: in step c “communciation” should be “communication”. Appropriate correction is required.

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8. Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: in step b “ah hoc” should be “ad hoc”. Appropriate correction is required.
9. Claim 6 is objected to because of the following informalities: in step e “witch” should be “switch”. Appropriate correction is required.
10. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: in step a “ooposite” should be “opposite” in step h “address message message” should be “address message”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

11. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

12. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
13. Claim 4 recites the limitation "said rest signal" in step e. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For the purposes of prior art rejections, Examiner will interpret “said rest signal” to be “said reset signal”.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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15. Claims 1-3, 5-7, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brewer et al (USPN 5,918,016) in view of Sharony (USPN 5,652,751).

16. Regarding claim 1, Brewer discloses a mobile terminal that can be connected in a mobile mode between an infrastructure network and an second network (col. 4, lines 27-62), said infrastructure network being a permanent network interconnected via a relay node (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 7, lines 20-58), said second network being a network formed of plural terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35), said infrastructure network having plural mobile terminals, relay nodes, and a server which provides information needed for connection of mobile terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35); and wherein an infrastructure network connection procedure and an second network connection procedure are configured in an integrated mode in an address management process (col. 4, lines 28-62), a connection network identification process (col. 9, lines 21-35) and a destination address capture process which are needed when said mobile terminal is connected to a network to establish communications (col. 11, lines 45-56) where “an IP address of one or more machines providing name services” is taken to indicate a destination address capture process; wherein each process including steps of identifying whether a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is a second network or infrastructure network and then using a procedure corresponding to the connected network (col. 4, lines 27-62 and col. 9, lines 21-35). Brewer does not expressly disclose that the second network can be an ad hoc network where an ad hoc network is a temporary network formed of only plural terminals. Brewer does disclose that the second network can be wireless (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 21); that the second network can be of various configurations and types (col. 6, lines 22-39); and that the second network

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needs only to have the ability to transmit a terminal address (IP address) and network address (subnet mask) to a newly connected computer (col. 8, lines 12-37). Sharony teaches, in an ad hoc network (network with dynamically changing topology), that an ad hoc network has the ability to transmit a terminal address and network address to a newly connected computer in order to provide a network where nodes can change network affiliation dynamically (col. 2, lines 9-26; col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14; and col. 6, lines 33-44), where the ad hoc network is a network temporarily formed of only plural terminals (col. 1, lines 18-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an ad hoc network as the second network in order to allow mobile terminals to be able to dynamically enter and leave a network in which a wired backbone does not exist.

17. Regarding claim 2, Brewer discloses a mobile terminal that can be connected in a mobile mode between an infrastructure network and a second network (col. 4, lines 27-62), said infrastructure network being a permanent network interconnected via a relay node (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 7, lines 20-58), said second network being a network formed of plural terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35), said infrastructure network having plural mobile terminals, relay nodes, and a server which provides information needed for connection of mobile terminals (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 64 and col. 8, line 37-col. 9, line 35), said mobile terminal comprising: a. receive packet input means for inputting as a receive packet a packet transmitted onto a communication medium configuring a network to be connected (col. 9, lines 21-35); b. transmission packet output means for transmitting a transmission packet onto said communication medium (col. 9, lines 21-35); c. means for inputting an opposite communication party's name of said mobile terminal itself (col. 11, lines

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45-56) where it is implicit from “an IP address of one or more machines providing name services” that there is a means for inputting an opposite communication party’s name; d. means for outputting a destination address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (col. 11, lines 45-56) where it is implicit that communication in the network occurs through destination addresses such that a destination addresses is output corresponding to the opposite communication party’s name when the device issues a packet for the opposite party; e. address management means for receiving said receive signal, for identifying whether or not said network to be connected is said infrastructure network or a second network, and for transmitting said transmission packet which captures and manages an address used in said network (col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; and col. 9, lines 21-35); f. destination address capture means for receiving said receive signal, for identifying whether or not said network to be connected is said infrastructure network or ad hoc network, for outputting said transmission packet to capture said destination address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name, and for obtaining a destination address of said opposite communication party's name (col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; col. 9, lines 21-35; and col. 11, lines 45-56) where “an IP address of one or more machines providing name services” is taken to indicate a destination address capture process; and g. move management means for receiving said receive packet and outputting said transmission packet to manage whether or not said movable terminal itself has moved from said network to be connected to another network (col. 12, lines 55-65). Brewer does not expressly disclose that the second network can be an ad hoc network where an ad hoc network is a temporary network formed of only plural terminals. Brewer does disclose that the second network can be wireless (col. 5, line 47-col. 6, line 21); that the second network can be of various

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configurations and types (col. 6, lines 22-39); and that the second network needs only to have the ability to transmit a terminal address (IP address) and network address (subnet mask) to a newly connected computer (col. 8, lines 12-37). Sharony teaches, in an ad hoc network (network with dynamically changing topology), that an ad hoc network has the ability to transmit a terminal address and network address to a newly connected computer in order to provide a network where nodes can change network affiliation dynamically (col. 2, lines 9-26; col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14; and col. 6, lines 33-44), where the ad hoc network is a network temporarily formed of only plural terminals (col. 1, lines 18-23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use an ad hoc network as the second network in order to allow mobile terminals to be able to dynamically enter and leave a network in which a wired backbone does not exist.

18. Regarding claim 3, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the address management means comprises: a. ad hoc/ infrastructure network identification means for identifying whether or not a network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is said infrastructure network or said ad hoc network in response to said receive packet (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), for outputting a network identification signal representing a network to which a network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is connected, for outputting an infrastructure network connection signal when said network to be connected is said infrastructure network, and for outputting an ad hoc network connection signal when said network to be connected is said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where it is implicit that the device will notify all parts within the device as to in which network the device is

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operating; b. infrastructure network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said infrastructure network connection signal, for outputting necessary transmission data as said transmission packet, and for managing an address used by said mobile terminal itself when a network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is an infrastructure network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35); c. ad hoc network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, for outputting necessary data as said transmission packet, and for managing an address used by said mobile terminal itself when said network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself is an ad hoc network (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and d. a switch for receiving said network identification signal, said transmission packet from said infrastructure network address management means, and said transmission packet from said ad hoc network address management means, for selectively outputting said transmission packet from said infrastructure network address management means by said network identification signal when a network in a connection state to said mobile terminal itself is an infrastructure network, and for selectively outputting said transmission packet from said ad hoc network address management means when said network in a connection state is an ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 4, lines 27-62; col. 8, lines 12-37; and col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

19. Regarding claim 5, referring to claim 3, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the ad hoc network address management means comprises: a. ad hoc network/ network address management means for receiving said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, outputting a message requesting a network address containing a network address used in a new ad hoc network when a new ad hoc network is configured for connection as said transmission

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packet (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) and a message representing a spent network address when said ad hoc network/ network address request message containing said spent network address in an ad hoc network connected by said mobile terminal itself has been received (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where neighbor nodes transmit messages concerning addresses availability/unavailability, capturing a network address of an ad hoc network to which said mobile terminal itself is connected, based on said receive packet (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting a network address captured signal representing that the captured network address and the network address have been captured, and managing said captured network address not to be used in an overlap mode (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and b. an hoc network/ terminal address management means for receiving said receive packet, said ad hoc network connection signal, said captured network address, and said network address captured signal, outputting as said transmission packet a message requesting a terminal address list being used in said ad hoc network when said mobile terminal is connected to an existing ad hoc network and a message containing said terminal address list held by said mobile terminal itself in response to said address list requesting message (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-64), capturing a terminal address used in ad hoc network to be connected by said mobile terminal itself, based on said receive packet and said ad hoc network connection signal, and acknowledging a terminal address to be used in said ad hoc network connected by said mobile terminal itself (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, line 33-col. 7, line 9).

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20. Regarding claim 6, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the destination address capture means comprises: a. ad hoc/ infrastructure network identification means for receiving said receive packet, identifying whether or not a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is said infrastructure network or said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting a network identification signal representing a network to be connected to a network connected by said mobile terminal (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44), outputting an infrastructure network connection signal when said network to be connected is said infrastructure network, and outputting an ad hoc network connection signal when said network to be connected is said ad hoc network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where it is implicit that the device will notify its constituent parts as to which network it is currently connected; b. a first switch for receiving the name of said opposite communication party's name of said mobile terminal itself and said network identification signal and selecting a destination of said opposite communication party's name based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); c. infrastructure network/ destination address capture means for receiving said infrastructure network connection signal and said opposite communication party's name, transmitting a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said communication opponent's name, detecting a message containing a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name from said receive packet, and outputting said terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56); d. ad hoc network/ destination address capture means

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for receiving said ad hoc network connection signal and said opposite communication party's name, transmitting a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name, detecting a message containing a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name from said receive packet, and outputting said terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); e. a second switch for selectively outputting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said infrastructure network/ destination address capture means and a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said ad hoc network/ destination address capture means, based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and f. a third switch for selectively transmitting a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said infrastructure network/ destination address capture means and a message requesting a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name captured by said ad hoc/ destination address capture means, based on said network identification signal (Brewer: col. 11, lines 45-56 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

21. Regarding claim 7, referring to claim 6, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the ad hoc network/destination address capture means comprises: a. destination terminal address detection means for receiving said network identification signal, starting up when a connection network of said mobile terminal itself is an ad hoc network, receiving said receive packet and said opposite communication party's name, outputting the terminal address of said opposite

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communication party's name by detecting a destination address message containing correspondence relationships between said opposite communication party's name and said opposite communication party's terminal address from said receive packet, and outputting a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); b. destination terminal address request message output means for receiving said opposite communication party's name, broadcasting as said transmission packet a message requesting the correspondence relationship between said opposite communication party's name and said opposite communication party's terminal to a communication medium in which a connection network of said mobile terminal itself configures an ad hoc network, and outputting a timer start-up signal (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; c. a timer for starting measuring a predetermined period of time in response to said timer start-up signal, ceasing measurement of said predetermined period of time when a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party is received during measuring said predetermined period of time, and outputting a time-out signal representing a timeout when the measurement of said predetermined period of time ends (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; d. terminal address non-capture detection means for outputting a terminal address non-capture signal representing that a terminal address corresponding to said opposite communication party's name cannot be captured, when said time-out signal is received (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period;

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e. a control circuit for outputting a switch control pulse that selects said terminal address non-capture signal when said time-out signal is input and selects a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party when a terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party is input (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; f. a switch for selectively outputting said terminal address non-capture signal or said terminal address capture signal of said opposite communication party, based on said switch control pulse (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where Examiner takes official notice that timers are well known in the art to measure a time-out period; g. destination terminal address request message detection means for detecting said destination terminal address request message in response to said receive packet and then outputting said destination address message transmission request signal when said destination terminal address request message requests a terminal address to the name of said mobile terminal itself (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44); and h. destination terminal address message transmission means for broadcasting as said transmission packet said destination terminal address message containing its own terminal address to a communication medium in which a connection network of said mobile terminal configures an ad hoc network, when said destination address message transmission request signal is input (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

22. Regarding claim 9, referring to claim 2, Brewer in view of Sharony discloses that the mobile management means comprises: a. network advertisement request message transmission means for detecting said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network

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advertisement message containing a network address of a network to which said mobile terminal is connected, in response to said receive packet, detecting that said mobile terminal has been moved to a different network when said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network advertisement message cannot be received for a predetermined period of time, and transmitting said infrastructure network advertisement message or said ad hoc network advertisement request message requesting the network address of said network (Brewer: col. 9, lines 21-35 and col. 9, lines 39-52 and Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44) where a time-out is implicit; and b. ad hoc network advertisement means for receiving said receive packet when a network to which said mobile terminal is connected is an ad hoc network, and transmitting said ad hoc network advertisement message representing the presence of said ad hoc network in cooperation with another mobile terminal connected to said ad hoc network (Sharony: col. 5, line 36-col. 6, line 14 and col. 6, lines 33-44).

Allowable Subject Matter

23. Claim 4 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(k).

24. Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(h).

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25. Claim 10 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The prior art does not disclose or fairly suggest steps (c)-(i).

Conclusion

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Belanger et al (USPN 5,729,680) see col. 2, lines 9-28; col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 15; col. 10, lines 46-col. 11, line 14; col. 13, lines 9-25; col. 13, lines 36-50; col. 25, line 50-col. 26, line 37; and col. 26, lines 56-65 which pertains to a wireless network where a mobile unit can roam from an infrastructure to an ad hoc network. Perkins (USPN 5,412,654) see entire document which pertains to exchanging routing information in an ad hoc network. Messenger (USPN 5,276,680) see entire document which pertains to registering a wireless device in an infrastructure network.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Ryman whose telephone number is (703)305-6970. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 7:00-5:00 with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (703)308-6602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-3900.

Daniel J. Ryman
Examiner
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Daniel J. Ryman

DTZ

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Huy D. Vu', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600